TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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PARIS DECISION ALARMS LONDON

France's Stand Creates Grave Situation Papers Say

MAY MEAN DRIFTING APART

Lloyd George Accused By Millerand Of Violating Agreement Reached At Hythe—Alarm In London.

Washington.—Dispatches from Paris and London show that in both capitals the action of France in recognizing General Wrangel and agreeing to back him in his fight against the soviet government of Russia is accepted as evidence of serious discord between France and Great Britain.

France's action was taken without consulting the British Government, and news of it caused great anxiety in London. The action is regarded generally as proof of France's determination to fight for the millions owed to the French Government and people by the old Russian Government. General Wrangel, it is reported, has promised that this debt shall be paid if he gains control in Russia.

According to a Paris paper, the cooperation of Roumania and possibly of Hungary will be sought in a big drive to overthrow the soviet government.

Coming almost simultaneously with the news of France's decision, the American note on the Russian situation added to the feeling of anxiety in London. According to a dispatch from that city, British officials saw in it a lining up of the United States with France, as against England and Italy, with every possibility of a wide split of far-reaching consequences in the Entente ranks.

While the attention of the Allied capitals was centered on these moves, Russian forces were reported continuing their rapid advance upon Warsaw. The main Polish Army was reported retiring to a prepared line of defense just outside of Warsaw.

U. S. IS "HANDS OFF."

Won't Takes Sides For Present In Row Over Russia.

Washington.—The United States will refrain "for the present" from "taking sides" in the differences between Great Britain and France over Russia.

News of the apparent rift in Allied unity regarding Poland and Russia was received by officials here with keenest interest.

This Government's position having been made clear in the note to the Italian Government, there is nothing more to be done for the present, officials said, except watch developments.

French recognition of Gen. Baron Wrangel, head of the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces in South Russia, is based primarily on France's solicitude concerning French money which was poured into Russia during the war, and for the return of which no hope exists so long as the Bolsheviki are in control.

The serious feature of the reported differences between France and England, officials here said, is not so much the actual difference in policy, though that prevents unity of action, but the creation of suspicion and distrust as between the two governments and people.

It was partly with the hope of preventing such a development that President Wilson, in his note to the Italian Government, suggested a new form of joint action by the Allies, it was intimated here. That suggestion was to issue a joint statement, assuring the Russian people of the Entente's friendship for them and guaranteeing to protect their national integrity.

"BAD MAN" OF A. E. F.

Former Soldier, Convicted Of Killing Sergeant, Brought Back.

New York.—Private John Mosher, "bad man" of the American Expeditionary Force, under a 99-year sentence for killing an American sergeant, arrived here on the transport Pocohontas en route to Fort Leavenworth to serve his sentence.

Compilation of Mosher's record, which reads like that of a dime novel villain, began before the war when he emerged from a western penitentiary and enlisted in Denver, concealing his criminal past.

Thereafter it was a fair-sized job for one army clerk to keep track of his entrance to and exits from guard houses and military prisons.

BULLET ENDS FAMILY ROW.

San Francisco Boy Shoots Father Mistreating Mother.

San Francisco.—A bullet instead of the juvenile hero's method of bringing an estranged father and mother together with a clasping of hands, was Ralph Williams' way of restoring family harmony. The judge, while deploring the means, recognized the efficacy of the shot which wounded the father, accused of habitually mistreating the mother, commended the boy as he dismissed the case.

FLAMES SWEEP 160 MILES.

Millions Of Feet Of Timber Destroyed By Yukon Fire.

Dawson, Yukon.—Millions of feet of timber have been destroyed by a forest fire which swept both banks of the Peel River for 160 miles, according to reports reaching here.

Two hundred men, concentrated at Ross River Post, managed to save the post outbuildings, but were unable to stop the flames.

Ol' John B. Thrift, Sr.
GREAT BARGAIN SALE
THAT'S JUST ABOUT MY PRICE
WE HAVEN'T YOUR SIZE IN THAT BUT HERE IS A GREAT BARGAIN—A $30.00 ALL WOOL FOR $22.50
A NIFTY PATTERN—VERY CHEAP—TODAY $25—MARKED DOWN FROM $14.50
THAT HAT SETS OFF THE SUIT—A REAL BARGAIN FOR $ 5.50—REGULAR PRICE $6.50
THESE ARE THE LATEST BY YUM—REDUCED FROM $30.00 TO $14.98
WELL IT PUT ME BACK JUST $2.43 BUT BELIEVE ME THEY WERE ALL BARGAINS
CASH—AGAIN!

BANKER PONZI A FORMER CONVICT

Admits He Served Terms in Montreal and Atlanta

IN SAME PRISON WITH MORSE

He Sees No Reason Why He Should Not Be Accorded The Same Advantage As Another Banker.

Boston.—Charles Ponzi, who has handled millions of dollars of other people's money in the last few months, confessed in a formal statement that he was a former convict. While he was making this statement the Hanover Trust Company, in which Ponzi was a director and a shareholder, and through which he had done a large checking business was closed by order of Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen. Ponzi at the same time, announced his resignation from the bank's directorate.

Commissioner Allen said that he had taken action because his examiners had found that the bank had made loans which "were excessive and beyond the legal limit" and "many loans that are either bad or are of very doubtful value." He expressed the fear that the bank's capital had been impaired.

The executive committee of the Hanover Trust Company, in a statement, said that the committee believed that there were few poor loans on the bank's books, that there was no reason to believe that the bank would not continue to meet its obligations, and that it had cash reserve of three times the amount the law requires. William S. McNary, treasurer of the bank, said that Ponzi did not owe the bank a cent, that any bank in the country would have been glad of his account, and that Ponzi had paid out $6,000,000 through the bank.

Ponzi's confession followed the publication in morning newspapers of stories of the career of "Charles Ponzi" in Montreal. Confronted with these stories, Ponzi conferred with his attorneys and then gave to newspaper men a lengthy statement, in which he admitted that he and "Ponzi" were the same man, that he had served 20 months in prison in Montreal for forgery, and that subsequently he had served two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., for smuggling Italians into this country.

He asserted that his sentence for forgery resulted from his assuming the blame for a crime committed by a banker in Montreal by whom he had been employed and who had fled to Mexico.

"I am not trying to pose as a hero," he added.

As to the smuggling incident, Ponzi declared that he did not smuggle Italians into this country.

"Within 10 days of my release (from the Montreal prison)," he said, "I was asked to escort five Italians into the United States. I did not smuggle them in. I crossed the border on the train openly and was placed immediately under arrest."

He said he had not previously made known these incidents in his career because he felt that "the past had very little bearing on the present situation."

"If I made a mistake I paid for it," he said. "I had every reason to believe that society owed me another chance."

HAYS PLEADS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Says Ratification Failure Would Be Governmental Blunder.

Marion, Ohio.—Immediate ratification of the suffrage amendment is a measure of simple justice to American women, and to deny it would be a governmental blunder of the first magnitude, Will H. Hays, Republican National Chairman, declared in a telegram to several Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature, urging them to cast favorable votes on the question.

EXPRESS CO. ASKS INCREASE.

Says It Needs More Revenue To Pay Higher Wages.

Washington. — Permission was sought by the American Railroad Express Company to file tariffs of further increases in rates on milk and cream to provide for the additional expenses in labor resulting from the recent award of the Railway Labor Board.

The commission took the application under consideration.

U. S. STANDS FIRM FOR FREE POLAND

Opposed to Any Policy for Partition

PROTECT RUSSIA'S BOUNDARY

Proposes Withdrawal Of Foreign Troops From All Territory Embraced By These Boundaries.

Washington.—The American Government has declared for the maintenance of the political independence and territorial integrity of Poland and against any dismemberment of Russia. In a note addressed to the Italian Ambassador, Secretary Colby, speaking with the approval and consent of President Wilson, said the United States took "no exception" to the efforts to arrange an armistice between Poland and Russia and would "regard with satisfaction" a declaration by the Allied and Associated Powers that the "territorial integrity and true boundaries" of Russia would be respected.

The government flatly stated, however, that it would not, "at least for the present," participate in any plan for the expansion of the armistice negotiations into a general European conference because it would, in all probability, involve two results from which the United States "strongly recoils":

"The recognition of the Bolshevist regime.

"A settlement of Russian problems almost inevitably upon the basis of a dismemberment of Russia."

The note was in response to an "agreeable intimation" from the Italian Ambassador that his government would welcome a statement of the views of the American Government on the Polish situation. Much of it was devoted to a statement of the sympathetic feeling of the United States toward the Russian people. In reviewing past events as evidence of this sympathy, the Secretary of State disclosed some hitherto diplomatic secrets.

Mr. Colby revealed that the American Government had withheld its approval from the decision of the Supreme Council at Paris recognizing the independence of the "so-called republics" of Georgia and Azerbaijan, because part of them were carved out of the old Russian empire.

It also was stated that the United States had taken the position that the final determination of the boundaries of Armenia, which the President has been asked by the Allies to fix, "must not be made without Russia's co-operation and agreement."

It was further disclosed that the United States had persistently refused to recognize the Baltic States, with the exception of Finland, a once independent nation, because it held that they were rightly a part of Russia and that the territory embraced in them should be held for the Russian people until they should have organized a stable government.

"We are unwilling," the note declared, "that, while it is helpless in the grip of a nonrepresentative government, whose only sanction is brutal force, Russia shall be weakened still further by a policy of dismemberment, conceived in other than Russian interests."

The Secretary's note was accepted generally as evidence that the United States and Great Britain and France were at one in a determination to prevent the absorbing of the new republic into Soviet Russia.

MAN, 81, TAKES BRIDE, 75.

Son And Daughter Act As Best Man And Maid Of Honor.

Glassboro, N. J.—Mrs. John Cramer, of Glassboro, attended her mother, Mrs. Emily F. Cramer, as matron of honor when the latter became the bride of Banajah Holmes, 81 years old, a Civil War veteran, at Bridgeton. The bride is 75 years old. M. V. Holmes, of Philadelphia, son of the bridegroom, was best man.

DIES FROM HUNGER STRIKE.

Negro Prisoner Had Refused To Eat For 43 Days.

Pottsville, Pa.—After having been on a hunger strike for 43 days, Chas. Wilson, negro, died in the county jail.

Wilson, who was serving a sentence of seven years for a series of holdups and attempted murders, tried to escape some weeks ago. He opened his cell door with a key made from a spoon, beat the night watchman into insensibility and engaged in a pistol duel with another watchman

RECORD YIELD OF MANY CROPS

5,000,000,000 Bushels of Corn is Forecasted

POTATOES NEAR RECORD

Spring Wheat Alone Falls To Improve Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Cotton And Tobacco Outlook Is Excellent.

Washington.—Crops in many instances are record breakers, according to the official estimates of the crop condition as of August 1, made public by the Department of Agriculture.

Spring wheat alone of the principal food crops failed to show an improvement over the July forecast.

A 3,000,000,000-bushel corn crop for the third time in the history of the country was forecast. Inasmuch as August is the critical month for the crop in the great corn belt of the Middle West, it is uncertain whether the promise of a crop almost equal to the enormous ones of 1912 and 1917 will be fulfilled. Improvement was reported during July in the important corn States, with the exception of Illinois, and as a result a crop forecast 224,000,000 bushels larger than that predicted July 1 was issued.

Spring wheat was adversely affected during July, principally by rust, and the prediction of the forecast of the crop was reduced 29,000,000 bushels from a month ago, or to a total of 262,000,000 bushels. The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production was 15,000,000 bushels larger than forecast in July, making the combined crop of winter and spring wheat only 14,000,000 bushels smaller than estimated a month ago. The total of 795,000,000 bushels was predicted in today's report.

There was improvement in the potato crop, and indications are that the crop will exceed 400,000,000 bushels to the fourth time in the country's history.

The tobacco crop, which has been promising from the start, has shown additional improvement and probabilities are that it will exceed the record crop produced in 1918 by about 200,000,000 pounds. Total production is forecast at 1,544,000,000 pounds.

This result is in marked contrast to predictions made earlier in the year that the production would approach the point where a shortage for home consumption would be had and that there would be practically no exportable surplus. The result as shown today assures a plentitude for home consumption and a considerable surplus for export.

The immediate effect the report will have on the high prices of foodstuffs is problematical, according to the experts of the department, but that a decline in prices can be expected to continue for some time is their prediction.

ROOSEVELT GETS NOTIFICATION.

Speech Of Acceptance Declares For Treaty With League.

Hyde Park, N. Y.—Before a crowd of several thousand persons, who stood for nearly two hours under a sweltering August sun, Franklin D. Rosevelt gave an address formally accepting the Democratic nomination for vice-president here Monday. He urged ratification of the peace treaty, "which to make it a real treaty for a real peace must conclude a League of Nations."

"The League of Nations," he asserted, "is a practical solution of a practical situation. It is no more perfect than our original constitution, which has been amended 18 times and will soon, we hope, be amended the nineteenth, was perfect. It is not anti-national, it is anti-war.

"Through it we may, with nearly every other duly constituted government in the whole world, throw our moral force and our potential power into the scale of peace. That such an object should be contrary to American policy is unthinkable; but if there be any citizen who has honest fears that it may be prevented from its plain intent so as to conflict with our established form of government, it will be simple to declare to him and to other nations that the constitution of the United States is supreme."

TO SEND TEUTONS HOME.

Relief Organizations Will Repatriate Prisoners Held In Siberia.

New York.—Plans for repatriation of nearly 35,000 former soldiers of the Central Powers held as war prisoners in Siberia, were announced here by the Siberian War Prisonors' Fund.

Allied Governments, with the co-operation of several American relief organizations, has arranged for a ship to leave Hamburg for Vladivostok on August 15 to return the first contingent of prisoners, it was stated.

Arrangements for repatriating all the prisoners are being made under the direction of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who investigated the matter at the request of the Council of the League of Nations. Nearly 750,000 prisoners originally were sent into Siberia, but of this number less than 35,000 remain.

JAPAN TO REPLY TO U. S.

Cabinet Decides On Policy Regarding Occupation Of Saghalin.

Tokyo. — Japan's answer to the American note on the subject of the Japanese occupation of the northern half of the Island of Saghalin was decided upon by the Cabinet, and later was approved by the diplomatic advisory council. The council is composed of eminent Japanese and serves as a sort of modern body of elder statesmen

MILLERAND TAKES AMERICAN VIEW

French Government In Accord With Colby's Note

NO FAITH IN SOVIET REGIME

French Premier Sends Note Expressing His Full Agreement With The Principles Enunciated In American Note.

Paris.—The French Government is sending a note to the United States expressing pleasure that the French and American views on the Russo-Polish situation are in "complete accord."

The note, which is 800 words long and is signed by Premier Millerand, recapitulates the conclusions in the American note to Italy, saying that France "reaches an identical conclusion." It adds that France "never varied in its determination to support the principles so clearly formulated by the government of the United States."

The French note says it was with these principles in mind that France recognized General Baron Wrangel (anti-Bolshevik commander in South Russia), and decided not to approve the Soviet's terms to Poland unless they conform with these principles. It concludes that France is "happy to note once again the most thorough harmony between the sentiment animating the American and French peoples when there is at stake the future of civilization."

A copy of the note was given Leland Harrison, secretary of the American Embassy, while he was calling on Maurice Paleologue, general secretary of the Foreign Office.

In the course of the note, Premier Millerand says that the American and French governments "cannot have official relations with a government resolved to conspire against the institutions of France, whose diplomats would be instigators of revolts and whose speakers proclaim they will sign contracts with the intention not to live up to them."

The French government believes as does the American government, the Premier continues, in the necessity of an independent state of Poland and desires ardently (1) to maintain the political independence and territorial integrity of Poland, (2) to support efforts to deal with the Russian-Polish armistice question, without negotiations having for their consequence recognition of the Bolshevik regime and dismemberment of Poland, and (3) to help the Russian people in the future.

France has not yet determined to aid materially Gen. Baron Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik commander in South Russia, as, according to an announcement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Premiers Millerand and Lloyd George agreed at the Hythe conference that such aid was not to be undertaken except in certain eventualities. It is considered that France will not act until after an exchange of views with Great Britain.

The Foreign Office issued a denial that France had ever encouraged Poland to wage war with the Bolsheviki. On the contrary, the statement said, France has urged Poland to keep within her ethnographic boundaries and to realize that her dangers lay westward rather than eastward.

WILL DIRECT C. & P. PUBLICITY.

Earl Godwin, Former Editor Of Washington Times, Gets Post.

Washington. — Announcement was made here t[illegible] Earl Godwin, widely known in Washington as a newspaper writer and former editor of the Washington Times, has been made assistant to President A. E. Berry, of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company. Mr. Godwin will maintain offices in Baltimore and Washington and his duties will cover publicity advertising and public relations generally.

Before his appointment Mr. Godwin was associated with the telephone company independently, while the rate cases were under consideration by the Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia Public Service Commissions.

EXPRESS RATES RAISED.

Interstate Commerce Commission Grants 12½ Per Cent. Increase.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission granted to the American Railway Express Company an increase of 12.5 per cent. over the present express rates. The petition of the company for an increase of 25.16 per cent. was denied. The order also denied the application, but permitted the express company to equalize the rates with those "contemporaneously applied by the railroad lines between the same points."

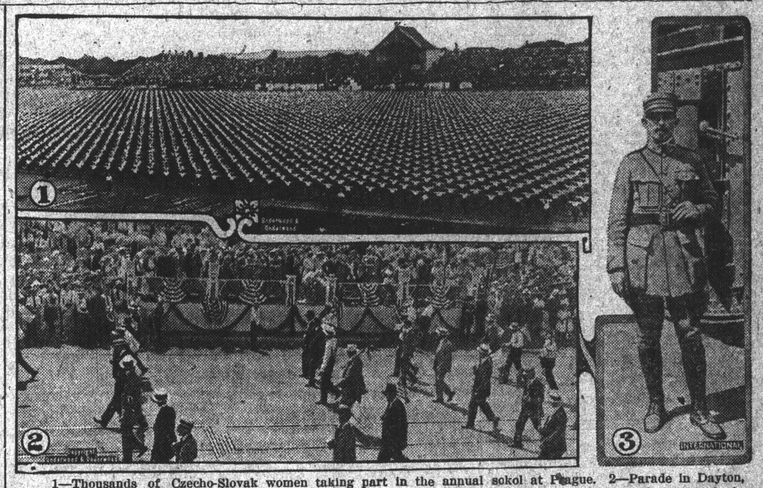
LORD MAYOR OF CORK ARRESTED

Cork.—The Lord Mayor of Cork and 10 of his associates were arrested by soldiers while attending a session of the Sinn Fein court in the City Hall. They were taken to the military barracks.

NAVY OFFERS RADIO SERVICE.

Will Take Messages To Europe And South America.

Washington.—Commercial, private and press radio messages to France will be accepted beginning Sunday by the Naval Communications Service. The charge for commercial private messages, the Navy Department announced, will be the same as the prevailing cable rate, while the charge on press messages will be 10 cents a word.



1—Thousands of Czecho-Slovak women taking part in the annual sokol at Prague. 2—Parade in Dayton, O., in honor of Governor Cox, Democratic presidential nominee. 3—Col. John G. Isbell, formerly a captain in the American army, now chief of the tank corps of the Lithuanian army.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Russians Overrun Poland While the Allies Seek to Devise Ways to Stop Them.

ENEMY CLOSE TO WARSAW

League of Nations Council Adopts Basic Plans — Railways Satisfied With Rate Increases—Communist Labor Party Leaders Convicted In Sweden.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Suspicions that the soviet Russians were not acting in good faith when they offered to negotiate an armistice with the Poles were well founded. No sooner had the Poles reached the place of meeting than the Russians broke off the negotiations and demanded that another discussion be opened at Minsk. All the time their armies continued the fierce attack designed to cut off the Danzig corridor and to capture Warsaw. At this writing the former part of that program has been temporarily checked by Polish successes, but the latter part is about to be carried out. With the red army within a few miles of Warsaw, the civilian inhabitants of that city were in flight and the government was preparing to move to Cracow. The Russians had captured the great fortress of Brest-Litovsk and had crossed the Bug river northwest of that place, advancing in echelon in such a way as to force the Poles to evacuate the strong forts west of Brest-Litovsk and eventually to drive them out of Warsaw if succor did not come. Further north, soviet troops that had crossed the Narew river were defeated, and in the south, where they threatened Lemberg, they were being held and even pushed back in some places.

Since it was agreed that only outside aid could save Poland from being crushed by the bolsheviki, the main question was the source and nature of that aid. Premier Lloyd George, placed in a most uncomfortable position, was said to have called Krassin and Kamineff, the soviet representatives, to conference and to have demanded that the advance into Poland be immediately and unconditionally stopped, even before the signing of an armistice, or else Great Britain would declare war. If this was his determination, it was reached despite the views of a considerable part of his cabinet, including himself, that peace with Russia must be forced by economic rather than military measures. Others of the ministers, lead by Winston Churchill, were said to favor unrelenting warfare on the bolsheviki and the extension of unlimited aid to Poland. There was a rumor in London that the allies had determined to send six divisions to Poland, presumably some of the occupational forces from Germany. Also, the members of the supreme council of allied ambassadors were hurriedly called from their vacations to meet in Paris.

The reply of Moscow to Lloyd George, according to the London Times, was a refusal to halt the bolshevik advance on the ground that the army had been promised the looting of Warsaw. The Russians said they were prepared to offer Poland complete independence and wider boundaries, but that they insisted on a separate peace with the Poles.

The allies realize that in sending an army to the rescue of the Poles they may be compelled to violate the neutrality which Germany has proclaimed, and the sincerity of Berlin is so questionable that this may be done without much compunction. A sinister aspect is given the stand of the Germans by the report that before the Polish offensive began they made a secret treaty with the Moscow government. The treaty, it is asserted, contained the following provisions:

Russia, without interference from Germany, would be allowed to appropriate all of Poland's arms, munitions, rolling stock and foodstuffs.

After the conquest of Poland permission would be given Russia to send a number of bolshevist commissioners into that country to control the export of Polish supplies of all kinds.

Russia would then undertake to evacuate Poland completely in favor of Germany, which would hold the country as a guaranty against future credits to Russia in return for German goods and German labor.

There has been a lot of sarcastic criticism of the League of Nations because it has not taken cognizance of the Russo-Polish war. In a letter to Lord Robert Cecil, Viscount Grey, former foreign minister, has this to say:

"The league had nothing to do with the Russian-Polish war and it is a crime against the league and its members to charge it with responsibility when the responsibility clearly did not rest with the league, but with individual governments.

"The league was not invoked to restrain Poland, one of its own members, from aggression or, as the prime minister calls it, reckless and foolish action, as it should have been. To invoke the league now to support Poland by arms against the consequences of her action is not merely illogical; it is in fact, a great misuse of the league."

The council of the League of Nations, in session at San Sebastian, Spain, is busy with plans for the prevention of future wars, and during the week it took several important steps. First it adopted the French plan for an international general staff of military experts to devise plans of operations in event any state makes war or violates an agreement. This action, which was opposed by the United States last year, is thought to be preliminary to combined action against bolshevik Russia and against Germany if she unites with the bolshevists. Another French plan, though presented by Italy, also was adopted, for the establishment of an international blockade committee and justifying the blockade principle. The plan of the advisory jurists' committee for an international court of justice was adopted as submitted. This was almost entirely the work of Elihu Root.

As had been expected, the Greeks pretty much cleared Thrace of Turkish nationalists, but Kemal Pasha was not beaten and opened a strong offensive against the Greek forces in Asia Minor along the Bagdad railroad. At Simav, northeast of Smyrna, which is outside their area of occupation, the Greeks were defeated in a 24-hour battle and forced to retreat. In order to prevent Greek occupation of Constantinople the Turkish cabinet was hurriedly reorganized, practically all the new members being friendly to Great Britain, and preparations were made for the signing of the peace treaty. But Constantinople is threatened from another direction, according to reports from Sofia. It is said a strong Communist party is being organized in Bulgaria by Madjaroff, a Russophile; that all its men members from twenty to forty-five years of age, are being given arms and trained secretly, and that the purpose is to co-operate with the Russian soviet troops in a drive on Constantinople.

The strike of bituminous coal miners in the middle Western states, being unauthorized and disapproved by the union, is petering out and the fear of a fuel famine is decreasing. President Wilson asked the men to return to work pending adjustment of their complaints, and President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America gave the same advice, making it as nearly mandatory as he could. The strikers in Illinois and Indiana slowly returned to the mines. Those of Kansas were more stubborn and A. M. Howat, president of the state union, bitterly attacked Lewis and refused to abide by his instructions.

So far as Illinois and the Chicago region are concerned, the Illinois public utilities commission took action that should relieve the situation there very markedly. This was an order forbidding the reconsignment of cars of fuel after they have reached their destination and providing that on all carload shipments of coal, lumber, or other shipments in open top cars the railroads shall make a charge of $10 a day for each day or fraction thereof that a car is held beyond the "free time" allowed by the roads. In this way, it is believed, the evil of gambling by middlemen will be greatly lessened.

The railways appear to be fairly well satisfied with the rate increases authorized by the interstate commerce commission, and announce that they are preparing to spend $700,000,000 this year for improvements and betterments. The increases granted are, in freight rates, an average of 35¼ per cent for the entire country; for passenger, excess baggage and milk rates, 20 per cent; for Pullman rates, 50 per cent. It is estimated the increase in earnings will amount to $1,583,000,000, and that the net operating income of the roads will now be $1,134,000,000—about $100,000,000 less than the roads asked.

As to the effect on the general public, there is difference of opinion. Some experts figure that the increased rates will mean the adding of more than $1 a day to the cost of living of the average family. Others, equally expert, insist that the resulting better transportation and higher rate of production will bring lower prices.

After a trial lasting many weeks, a jury in Chicago convicted William Bross Lloyd, millionaire sergeant at arms of the Communist Labor party, and 19 other members of that party, of sedition, and all of them were sentenced to imprisonment. In addition Lloyd was fined $2,000 and two others $1,000 each. Throughout the country general satisfaction was felt in this result of a case that was considered one of the most important ever held in an American court. As Special Prosecutor Comerford expressed it: "The verdict convicts the movement as well as the men behind it, and establishes a precedent which makes criminal the meeting of men for the purpose of advocating the overthrow of the government."

Something like 50,000 Democrats gathered in Dayton, O., Saturday to hear Governor Cox told formally that he is the party's nominee for the presidency. The notification ceremonies took place in the Montgomery county fair grounds where a temporary amphitheater was erected. They were preceded by a parade in which about 20,000 persons took part. The town was handsomely decorated and the residents opened their homes to the visitors.

In his speech of acceptance Governor Cox declared that the United States should enter the League of Nations, immediately ratify the peace treaty and state our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good faith and as a precaution against misunderstanding in the future; the interpretation clearly to show that the league is not an alliance and that its basic purpose is peace and not controversy. On the matter of prohibition he said that any candidate for the presidency who says he does not intend to enforce the law is more unworthy than the law violator. He declared he favored the repeal of war-taxes and the reduction of federal taxation, and suggested a volume of business tax instead of the excess profits tax. In dealing with other issues he followed along the lines of the San Francisco platform.

In the Missouri state primary Breckinridge Long, who campaigned on a League of Nations and law enforcement platform, won the Democratic senatorial nomination, and the Republicans renominated Senator Spencer. In Kansas the Republicans renominated Senator Curtis and Governor Allen. According to incomplete returns, Representative Scott Ferris was leading Senator Gore for the senatorial nomination in Oklahoma. Former Senator Bailey was an easy winner in Texas.

New York's unofficial Democratic convention put up a state ticket headed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith and selected Lieut. Gov. Harry C. Walker for senator. Its platform calls for modification of the Volstead act to permit 2.75 per cent beer and urges recognition of the Irish republic.

In aviation the week's triumph was the successful opening of the New York to San Francisco air mail route; its tragedy was the death of Lieutenant Locklear, noted "stunt" aviator, when his plane fell 1,000 feet at Los Angeles.

AUSTRIA IN DIRE STRAITS

Visitor Paints Pathetic Picture of the Misery Prevailing in the Former Dual Empire.

New York.—The food shortage in Austria is still acute. The death rate is rising alarmingly and there is a general migration of Austrians.

Rudolph Schildkraut, famous Austrian-German actor, gave many details of the sad condition of Germany's former ally.

"Underfed actors swoon in the midst of their performances," said Mr. Schildkraut. "An understudy takes their places and the play goes on. The papers are tired of this type of news and give it no space.

"Actors throw their eyes longingly toward America. Some have said to me they would rather black boots in New York than play Shakespeare in Europe. Some of them were great actors, too.

"To the casual observer Vienna wears an air of gaiety. The women still dress loudly, wear extravagant styles, and the sidewalk cafes ring with merriment. There are balls and festivities of all kinds.

"But those who know the city detect the strain and know it is running on its nervous energy. The gaiety is a mask behind which lurks the misery accumulated by war, revolution and a drastic peace.

"Everybody is going away. It is like a pest city. Death is around the corner and is always laying his hand on some friend or relative."